

The Sun

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Our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will be pleased to receive a return, if they will send them to the following address:

Jerome and McClellan.

The election of WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, which a few weeks since was a grotesque impossibility, hooted at and dismissed with a regretful smile, is now conceded. Mr. JEROME's canvass is wholly without precedent in our political history. Begun but the other day under circumstances that bordered upon the impossible, beset by obstacles hitherto justly deemed insurmountable, it has already culminated in an extraordinary triumph, and the successful candidate is exalted as if by magic into a figure of commanding national importance.

Mr. JEROME has attained all this by a simple but confident appeal to the imagination, the conscience of the community. He has said to the citizens of New York: If you think I am an efficient and worthy servant and you really and sincerely want me to continue to serve you, it is in your power to have me do so. The people of this town have taken Mr. JEROME at his word, and in his behalf and their own they have wrought a political transfiguration.

Is it to be supposed that these same people of New York, with these same aroused and illuminated consciences, and animated by the wholesome and inspiring sentiments that are reflected in their bearing to-day; is it to be supposed that these same people are going to make HERRST Mayor of this town at the same time that they elect JEROME their District Attorney?

The bare supposition is an insult to their intelligence and to their honor. That same faculty of common sense and that stability of character that have heretofore in all our crises stood us in such good stead will not fail us now.

That brave and honest gentleman, that faithful public servant, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, will be kept as Mayor just as surely as will WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME be retained in a post which he, too, has filled with distinguished honor.

Overseer and Slave.

When Mr. JEROME came into Carnegie Hall Wednesday night the audience rose at him. "Flags fluttered and waved in a storm of red, white and blue." When the cheering ceased the band was heard playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Soon the crowd was singing:

"O'er the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

It is easy to boast, spout and sing about freedom, and yet not be free. Are Manhattan and The Bronx really to be free? That is to be decided next Tuesday. Mr. CHOATE lays down the plain, cold facts:

"The codex is upon our own necks, the shackles are upon our feet, and the yoke is in the form of the Boss, in cracking his whip over our heads and our backs, and the question is whether the people of this great city are strong enough to throw off this brutal tyranny and to demand a continuance in office of a brave and valiant servant of the people who is being turned down by the Bosses and the machine because he is a faithful servant of the people."

The People or the Bosses; freedom and JEROME, or slavery under MARSH O'DELL and MARSH MURPHY.

The Boston Suit Case Mystery.

In the early part of September last SUBANNA AGNES GEARY, a young chorus girl belonging to a theatrical company then performing in Boston, sent word to the manager that she was ill, and disappeared forever from her accustomed haunts and associates. Her disappearance resulted in her death. Several dismembered portions of her dead body were discovered by the Boston police enclosed in a dress suit case at the waters bordering on that city.

The remains were identified as those of the missing chorus girl by means of several rings on one of the hands. It was ascertained that Miss GEARY had been engaged to MORRIS NATHAN, secretary to the manager of the dramatic organization to which she was attached. NATHAN was arrested at Pittsburgh, where the company was giving performances, and consented to go to Boston without the mandate of an extradition warrant and give the authorities all the information in his possession concerning the mystery, although denying any guilt in the matter on his own part. The surmise of the police is that the girl died under a criminal surgical operation and that her body was cut up and set afloat in the suit case to destroy all evidence as to the fact and manner of her death.

Pending the further investigation of the case, some remarkable statements concerning it have been made by the police authorities in Boston. According to Chief Inspector WATERS, "the doctor who dismembered the body of SUBANNA AGNES GEARY has been located. We know where he is and can probably put our hands on him when we want him," and it is further asserted that "no charge, so far as Superintendent PIERCE can discover, can be made against the person who cut up the body, and probably no charge against NATHAN, unless it be concealing a crime."

We had supposed that the criminal

laws of Massachusetts were as stringent as those of New York, and if so there would appear to be no good reason for delaying the arrest of "the doctor who dismembered the body of SUBANNA AGNES GEARY," who is said to have been "located" by the Boston police. In this State, furthermore, there would be no difficulty in making a criminal charge against the person who cut up the body.

Under Section 309 of the New York Penal Code "a person who makes, or causes or procures to be made, any dissection of the body of a human being, except by authority of law, or in pursuance of a permission given by the deceased, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Under the common law of England it was an indictable offense to dig up a corpse for purposes of dissection. This has been declared by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts itself in a case decided as long ago as 1830. The courts of Pennsylvania have also decided that the "disturbing" of a dead body without proper authority was a crime at common law. In Massachusetts there is a statute forbidding the "removal" of dead bodies for purposes of dissection; and it has been held by the courts of that Commonwealth that this prohibition applies not only to the removal of bodies which have been previously dug up, but also to the removal of such as have never been buried.

It is a monstrous condition of things if the laws of an enlightened community like Massachusetts do not provide for the criminal prosecution and punishment of one who dissects and dismembers a dead body for the purpose of concealing the true cause of death.

He Hates a Thief.

This is the opinion of ELIHU ROOT, a great lawyer and a member of the Cabinet of the most popular and independent Presidents, as to this campaign and its leader:

"The selection of a District Attorney is not so much a question of one party against another as it is of all honest people against all the crooks and criminals of every kind. Jacobus now seems to be a great thing for New York. He has vigor and fearlessness and enthusiasm in the cause of justice and hates a thief and cannot be hushed up or put to sleep by any influence whatsoever. Every man who cares about having a decent, law-abiding town ought to be for him."

Crooks and criminals against honest men! That is about the size of it. Mr. ROOT, a keen and practical judge of men and things, coincides exactly with the popular estimate of the main issue and the man who represents it, a man vigorous, fearless and enthusiastic in the cause of justice, a man who hates a thief.

A man who hates a thief, a man who is hated by all the crooks and criminals, the political and high financial brands included.

Keep JEROME on guard!

Would the Anglo-Cuban Treaty Benefit Cuba?

Whether the commercial treaty negotiated between the Republic of Cuba and Great Britain will be ratified by the Cuban Senate is still uncertain. There is no doubt that President PALMA and his Cabinet Ministers are influential enough to secure ratification if they desire it; but as an old and unwavering friend of Cuba THE SUN hopes that they will consider long and earnestly whether the best interests of the island will be thereby promoted.

Let us say at once that we do not dispute the technical right of the Cuban Government to conclude with Great Britain or with any other European Power a commercial treaty which reserves to Cuba the privilege of conceding hereafter to the United States exclusive tariff preferences even more extensive than those assured to us by the existing reciprocity treaty, which still has about two years of life. It is because the technical competence of Cuba in the premises is recognized by our State Department that no objection was offered through our Minister at Havana, Mr. SQUIRES, when some time ago a treaty of commerce was made with Italy. The objection to the treaty of commerce with Great Britain which Mr. SQUIRES has been instructed by our State Department to present respectfully to the Cuban Executive is based on grounds of expediency alone and is prompted quite as much by the desire to further the interests of Cuba herself as those of the owners of American shipping.

The time for renewing and if possible increasing the reduction of our customs duties on certain Cuban products is, as we have said, not distant, and the extreme difficulty encountered in obtaining the assent of two-thirds of our Senators to the existing reciprocity treaty is fresh in the remembrance of Mr. ROOSEVELT and his Cabinet. The stubborn opposition which had to be surmounted at that time came solely from our native growers of sugar and tobacco. If two years hence the representatives of those agricultural interests should be re-elected in the Senate by the champions of American shipping, it might, and doubtless would, prove impracticable to renew even the present reciprocity treaty, by which a reduction of 20 per cent. from the Dingley rates was granted to certain Cuban products. Much less would it be possible to increase that reduction, as our Federal Government wishes and plans to do.

We need not point out to intelligent Cubans how largely the actual prosperity of their island is due to the stimulus applied to its sugar industry by even the present reduction of 20 per cent. from the duties imposed by the Dingley tariff. It is believed and asserted by the sugar planters, who certainly should be well informed about the matter, that the gain resulting from the reduction of 20 per cent. in our customs duties on their staples has accrued wholly to them, no part of it having been diverted to the Sugar Trust. Their assertion seems to receive conclusive confirmation from the fact that numerous small plantations that could not be worked some years ago are now being operated at a profit. The incentive to cultivation would be notably increased if President ROOSEVELT should succeed, before the close of his Administration, in bringing about the admission

to our markets of Cuba's principal export staples on even more favorable terms.

The effect of the Anglo-Cuban treaty, followed as it would be unquestionably by similar treaties with Norway and other European Powers, would be to subject American shippers engaged in the carrying trade between Cuba and the United States to fierce and probably ruinous competition at the hands of British, Norwegian and other foreign rivals. Smuggling under its virtual extrusion from a traffic hitherto lucrative, our shipping interest could hardly be expected to favor through its spokesmen in the Senate a renewal, much less an extension, of the tariff preferences conceded to Cuba by the present reciprocity treaty. Human nature being what it is we should not be surprised to see the champions of the shipping interests combine with the representatives of our native producers of sugar and tobacco to deprive the Cuban planters of even the moderate concessions which they now enjoy.

Our Cuban friends may take our word for it that there is absolutely no foundation for the story that those Americans who are trying to prevent a ratification of the Anglo-Cuban treaty of commerce have organized a plot to bring about an annexation of their island to the United States. We assure them that not a human being in the great American Republic entertains any such design—much less the upright and honorable citizen who occupies the White House. The man who risked his life at Santiago that Cuba might be free is, on the face of things, unlikely to countenance an underhand and a cowardly attempt to rob her of her liberties. He wants Cuba, however, to be prosperous as well as free, and it is to be hoped that no Cubans will be so misguided as to obstruct the execution of his well conceived and friendly purposes, chief among which is the early procurement of an even more profitable market for Cuba's staples in the United States than they at the present time possess.

A New Method of Campaigning.

Mr. JEROME is a free lance in politics, for he talks out what is in his mind. Measured by the hack politician's standard he is a dangerous campaigner, without artfulness, and as likely to hit friend as to hurt foe. His method of campaigning breaks all the precedents. He is a bull in a china shop, cry the hacks exultingly. But how has it turned out?

If Mr. JEROME had gone to school to the most adept of the gang of old-fashioned scoundrels, instead of trusting to his own honest convictions, he could not have shown more mastery of the highest political arts. His appeal has rung true from the beginning. He has made no mistakes. He has said nothing that he has had to retract. He has made no accusations that had to be withdrawn, either by himself or his supporters. Under the severest pressure of excitement and fatigue he has kept steadily to the truth. His head has remained level.

That is, Mr. JEROME has done the most difficult thing that falls to the task of a man in public life. He has taken a more or less abstract principle for his platform, and has succeeded in making it a living, breathing issue in the minds of the electorate. He has widened the mental horizon of a city of voters. The petty and incidental side issues in which politicians of the cheap sort delight he has disdained to raise. Nor has he exalted himself. He has always subordinated his personality to the principle for which he stands. As Mr. CHOATE said at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday night, he has shown himself to the people, and is recognized by the people, as a true, courageous and chivalric man.

How completely in contrast are the achievements of Mr. JEROME's opponent for office, Mr. OSBORNE, he has kept to the little things, the old, old tricks and subterfuges of the Boss ridden hack. It is plain that he sees in his Boss the ultimate limit of the people's power and courage. The voters, in his estimation, are too dull and lazy to care for anything except the personal and the concrete. He has not touched any abstract principle. He has ignored the issue raised by Mr. JEROME. He has spent his time and strength in wearisome repetitions of the outgrown tactics of the dark ages of New York politics.

Even in this he has proved a bungler. He has been obliged to revise, to explain and to deny until he is hopelessly entangled in a maze of contradictions and recantations.

Mr. JEROME could not bring himself to make a campaign like that of his opponent if he tried. His temperament forbids the attempt. He can only play a square game, as everybody who listens to him soon perceives. Accordingly, Mr. JEROME is a campaigner in a class by himself; he is a singularly clear and effective public speaker, in spite of the absence of all art in his oratory. Other men may talk eloquently and manfully in his behalf, but Mr. JEROME himself is his own best spokesman. It is a new and happy development of electioneering.

The Penalty of Intelligence.

A number of correspondents write us in derision and protest against the sternly virtuous attitude of most of the New York dramatic critics in regard to a well known play written by the chief British vegetarian.

Presumably some of those virtuous critics can read. Presumably they had read the play in question long before it was produced in this town. Yet they treated it, even in a version Bowdlerized for their benefit, as some new and appalling gospel of social immorality. They pumped up moral indignation. They withered and blasted the play and its wicked author. The Sarceys of West Hurley or Hohokus couldn't have shown a more edifying disposition or a more impressive intellectual equipment.

Faithful wardens of the walls of Manhattan-Podunk. Much they can stand and have stood, but not intelligence. That hurts 'em.

It is a pleasure to record the discomfiture of the unfeeling father who asked the

president of Columbia University to "find some way and means to get" said unfeeling father's son "off the football team so that he has the necessary time to study." &c. Study! A father who wants his boy to study is unworthy of having a boy on the Eleven.

A POLITICAL JOB IN JUSTICE.

The Proposed Judiciary Amendment of the Constitution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is proposed to amend Article VI of the Constitution so as to enable the Legislature to provide more Justices of the Supreme Court, but the apportionment must be upon the basis of 80,000 of population or fraction thereof in the First and Second districts of New York and Brooklyn (principally), and 60,000 or fraction thereof in the rest of the State.

Now, the population of the First and Second districts exceeds 750,000 the population of the rest of the State; yet under this proposed amendment there will be at least five fewer Justices in these districts than in the other districts. There will be about fifty Judges in the First and Second districts and fifty-five Judges in the other districts.

Is it necessary to inquire whether this proposed amendment is fair? Do 60,000 people in the country need as much judicial aid as 750,000 in the city? Are lawsuits common among agriculturists trading once a year? Are they less common among merchants and manufacturers who trade daily?

What would the result of this amendment be in the county of New York? It would give an increase of four new Justices of the Supreme Court. These would augment the business of the court by the addition of the thousands of cases that are now being decided by the Justices of the County Court.

There are thousands of cases that have been waiting more than two years for trial, and business is accumulating. Now it is proposed to give New York County a small increase of Judges who cannot possibly keep up with the accumulating cases, to say nothing of the old ones and of course the only hope of relief will be in the sale of judgments.

From the rural districts, who will get \$17,500 a year (more than double their ordinary pay) while sitting in the county of New York.

Let the people of the First and Second districts rally to ratify political job in justice? If so, they will vote for this amendment. Do they feel that in an age of graft and dishonesty the skirts of the law at least must be tucked up a little?

MEMBER OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

A DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRAT TO THE MAYOR.

A Letter of the Hon. J. Hampden Robb to Mr. McClellan.

DEAR MR. MAYOR: Your letter of the 26th instant, asking for my support at the coming election, has been forwarded to me by Mr. McClellan. I am glad to hear that for some time a resident of Suffolk county and do my voting in this village. This fact, however, does not make me any the less interested in the election in New York City, and in view of the present situation I regret very much I am unable to add my vote to the thousands which are going to be cast there a week from to-morrow.

I regret this all the more, not only because you yourself are a candidate, but also for the reason that I quite agree with you in believing that "the political fortunes of our country are in the hands of a few men," and that the only way to secure a better government is to elect a better man.

Mr. JEROME is a man of high character and high ability, and I believe that he will make a good Mayor. I am sure that he will be able to do what is best for the city, and I am sure that he will be able to do what is best for the country.

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THE SUPREME ISSUE.

Captain Courtesous.

Hourly the clamor grows:
 Old Kicker—Does he know
 One man to strike the blows—
 One man to wage us
 Battle on Boss and Bluff,
 Mole of the proper stuff,
 He is sure enough.

Captain Courtesous:

Far in the front he rides,
 Fearless whatever betides;
 Crowds at his back and sides,
 Stout hearts and steady;
 He recruits every day,
 Eager to start the fray,
 Waiting for him to say:
 "Fire, when you're ready!"

Ballots for bullets then
 Once more shall prove us Men!
 We shall make good again
 Some of our losses—
 So, for Jerome stand fast;
 Fight till the day is past!
 Under your votes at last
 Bury the Bosses!

JULIAN DURAND.

A Question Without Pertinence to the Issue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am most deeply interested in the coming Mayor's election and the position taken by Mr. Jerome in relation thereto will materially influence me in voting for or against him. Knowing his willingness to answer fair questions, I ask him, through you, to state for whom he intends to vote for Mayor.

AN INDEPENDENT VOTER.

NEW YORK, NOV. 2.

Election Betting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The sporting gentlemen in Wall Street who are giving odds of 2 and 3 to 1 on the reelection of Mr. McClellan evidently neglect the fact that thousands of voters will mark the straight Jerome ticket next Tuesday—that is, vote for Jerome alone. The idea that there is some danger in taking chances with a split ticket is widely prevalent among men who are otherwise intelligent, and the fear of chicane in the count will lead many citizens to ignore the city nominations altogether.

Nine-tenths of these men prefer McClellan to either of his opponents, and in ordinary circumstances would vote for him, but their object in life just now is to defeat Jerome, and let all else go. The natural result will be that the Mayor will suffer at the hands of his own well-wishers, and every individual voter in this few thousand votes lost to McClellan in this way may well turn the scale.

You say to-day that the betting in Wall Street on Tuesday was 2 to 1 on Jerome and 3 to 1 on McClellan. This is as illogical as the betting last fall, when downtown enthusiasts, supposedly sane, were wagering 4 to 1 on Roosevelt and 2 to 1 on Herrick. It is possible, perhaps probable, that Jerome and McClellan will both win, but to offer odds on such a proposition is to defy the laws of chance. The issue in New York to-day, clear and distinct, is Murphysm versus Jeromeism. How shall both sides triumph?

NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

The Maverick.

Yes, a "Maverick." No brand
 From the sportsman's dairy hand;
 Not a scorch from the roasting stick,
 Not a smirch from foul combine.
 Not a party earmark, he,
 Not a wattle; he is free
 To cast the dice of his own pen,
 And he stands for the rights of men.

He is ours, this fine white steer,
 Without taint of graft or fear.
 He's the People's Maverick—
 And we want him, a d. quick!

By the gods, he is a man!
 Clean and able, and his plan
 Is to do the deed square thing,
 "Spite of 'pull' or 'push' or ring."
 When he holds the scales again
 And the sword of Law made plain.

Down with Bosses! Down with Odell!
 Murphy, he can go to—well,
 If I had a million votes,
 I would leave "my happy home"
 Just to make those votes "Jerome."

That's me!
 And you?
 Why will you do?
 Don't be a goat!

Just split and vote
 For J. B. McEwen, U. S. A.

W. E. P. FRENCH, Captain, U. S. A.

A Republican's Decision.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Why should Republicans be asked to vote for the man who has always been ready and willing to do whatever Mr. McClellan or Mr. Osborn desired? I shall vote for Jerome and then go fishing.

NEW YORK, NOV. 2.

How Would the President Vote?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If Theodore Roosevelt voted in New York city next Tuesday, would he vote for Jerome? Dollars to buttons that he would. About all that is left of the Republican party, anyway, is Theodore Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, NOV. 2.

Political Enemies to Popular Liberty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Speaking of the troubles in Russia, your St. Petersburg correspondent cabled yesterday: "Thus disappears the last absolute monarchy among civilized peoples, and thus popular liberty wins its culminating victory in the history of mankind." In one way your correspondent is right, but in another he is wrong. He forgot the party Bosses of "popular liberty" in the United States. There is no freedom, nor any real "popular liberty," where a few men of either party manipulate conventions and Legislatures as to render effective or ineffective, at their will, the votes of others, whether of great numbers or lesser numbers.

The Bosses of the Republican party in the city and State of New York had not been forced to face a revolution in their ranks, William Travers Jerome would not be, as he is to-day, the nominal as well as actual champion of the Republican party, even though his name appears in a column by itself on the ballot papers. That "singleness" is of itself a great honor to Mr. Jerome. It is something that the Republican Bosses were afraid to let that name stand by itself on the ballot sheets without claiming it as their own.

If one man by outspoken honesty and candor can force political Bosses to their knees in that way, what may not a thousand or ten thousand, or a hundred thousand voters do toward freeing the American people from the curse of political Boss slavery?

Mr. Jerome's fight for the right and for justice, even though the battle is only waged in New York city, is a national fight. If he wins he is entitled to the thanks of all the would-be free voters, all the young men of great country. It is not Jerome's battle, it is the people's battle. It will not be Jerome's victory or defeat; it will be the people's victory or defeat. Jerome cannot conjure victory, but he can and is leading the people to a victory which can be theirs for the grasping. Jerome has blazed the path, but it is for the people to walk that path to the voting place, and deposit their white ballots marked with an X in front of his name. That means and insures victory. Those white ballots, falling one by one into the ballot box, shall bury the unclean political Bosses of both parties, as snowflakes falling on the ground cover up its surface uncleanness.

Political Bosses are enemies to popular liberty.

A POLITICAL SLAVE.

TROY, NOV. 1.

\$10 and a Good Man's Applause.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Enclosed please find my check for the Jerome campaign fund. You are doing a noble work in your efforts to elect an honest, competent and fearless man and to deprive a gang of thieving political Bosses (how the appellation stinks) of its power to do further harm. I wish that our heroic President, whose loyalty to truth and righteousness is so gloriously good.

CLIMAX.

Kicker—Does your wife do the cooking when Bridget leaves?

Bocker—Yes; I merely jump out of the frying pan into the clafoutis dish.

The Way of It.

Fido—Does your mistress keep any pet?

Myron—Yes, a husband and a baby.

THANKSGIVING.

President Says Our Foes Are Our Own Passions, Appetites and Follies.